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STATEMENT
OF THE
PUBLIC EXPENDITURE
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

COMPILED BY
G. E. JACKSON,
CONSERVATIVE NOMINEE.

Addressed to the Electors of the South
Riding of Huron.

"We will require an extravagant Government, one which will
"be unworthy of the trust committed to them, if the time
"comes in the present generation, when by reason of any
"policy inaugurated or expenditure involved, it will
"become necessary to make an appeal to direct taxation."
—Hon. Adam Crooks' Speech, 1874.

EXETER:
JOHN WHITE & SONS, PRINTERS, TIMES OFFICE, EXETER.
1879.

316140
4-6-35

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

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EGMONDVILLE, FEBRUARY 24, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—

I shall be glad to have your vote and influence at the coming Election, as your representative in the Local House.

I am, as you are perhaps aware, nominated as a Candidate for that position, and it shall be my duty, if elected, to further every useful and liberal measure tending to the welfare and prosperity of this Province, and I will endeavor by every possible means to reduce the extravagant expenditure of the public funds pursued by the present Mowat Administration, which, if continued, must end in direct taxation.

I shall make it my business to address several meetings in central places in your Township, and will be prepared to substantiate each statement in the annexed Pamphlet, by the public records, and hope yourself and neighbors will attend, no matter what your political bias may be.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. E. JACKSON.

LEWIS, FEBRUARY 24, 1870.

I shall be glad to have your vote and influence
at the coming election, as your representative in
the Board House.

I am as you are perhaps aware, nominated as a
candidate for that position and it shall be my
policy, if elected, to further every useful and liberal
measure tending to the welfare and prosperity of
this Province, and I will endeavor by every possible
means to reduce the extravagant expenditure of
the public funds patronized by the present
Administration, which if continued, must end in
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far as your political bias may be.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. JACKSON.

It must be admitted that one of the most important duties of a member of Parliament is to see that the Public Monies are expended in a proper and economical manner. A perusal of the following statement will convince an impartial reader that the members of Mr. Mowat's Government have neglected this duty, and have used their positions to enrich themselves and their particular friends and supporters.

Hereafter will be found a comparative statement showing the controllable expenditure under John Sandfield's Government, and Mr. Mowat's. The expenditure in each of these departments is entirely within the control of the Government.

I desire it to be understood that I by no means wish to assail the private character of Mr. Mowat, or the present representative of the riding, Mr. Bishop. The first named gentleman occupies the honorable position of Premier of the Government of this Province—which, for its size is second to no other part of the world, in the wealth of its natural resources, in the intelligence and moral habits of the people; the honesty and integrity of its prominent public men ought therefore be above reproach. The latter named gentleman, Mr. Bishop, as a private individual I entertain the greatest respect for. But it must be remembered, Ontario is but a young country—a few years ago it was a trackless wilderness, and whatever wealth we now possess, whatever improvement we have made, have been the result of unwearied industry, perseverance and ever watchful thrift of those settlers who have made this country their home. That Government, no matter what name they may assume—whether Reform or Conservative, if their policy inclines to extravagance, and if they dispose of the offices under their control as a reward merely for political support, ought to be condemned and receive the unqualified disapproval of the Electors.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDED UNDER MR. MOWAT FOR THE YEAR
OF 1877.

Civil Government	....	....	\$159,086
Legislation	...	....	122,321
Administration of Justice	....		219,711
Maintenance of Prisons and Asylums	....	....	427,344
Immigration	....	....	46,265
Education	....	....	550,219
			\$1,584,946

EXPENDED UNDER JOHN SANDFIELD'S GOVERN-
MENT DURING THE YEAR OF 1871.

Civil Government	....	....	\$114,613
Legislation	....	....	94,177
Administration of Justice	....		182,621
Maintenance of Prisons and Asylums	....	....	171,423
Immigration	....	....	29,712
Education	....	....	351,306
			\$943,852
			\$641,094

showing an increase in these six Departments of six hundred and forty-one thousand and ninety-four dollars, caused by the employment of extra officials with increased salaries ;

A sum wasted sufficient to build in four years 100 miles of gravel roads in every county in Ontario.

SALARY GRAB.

During Mr. Mowat's Administration the members of the Government are paid as follows:

Premier, per year,	\$ 6,300
5 Ministers, at \$5,300,	26,500
	32,800

SALARIES TO CLERKS IN THE MINISTERS' OFFICES UNDER MR. MOWAT.

In Premier's office	11,379
In Treasurer's office	16,900
In Prov. Secy's office	11,900
In Pub. Works office	16,702
Crown Lands	40,060
Education office	15,868
	112,809
32 Members at \$800 each.	65,600

Total under Mr. Mowat **\$211,209**

Under John Sandfield the accounts stood thus:

Premier, per year	\$ 4,450
4 Ministers at \$3,650	14,600
Supt. of Education	4,000
	23,050

SALARIES TO CLERKS IN MINISTERS' OFFICES UNDER SANDFIELD.

Attorney-General's office	7635
Treasurer's office	8765
Secretary's office	9,495
Public Works office	10,365
Crown Lands office	29,884
Education office	12,013
	78,157
77 Members at \$450 each	34,650

Total under Sandfield **135,857**

Increase under Mr. Mowat **75,352**

The table on the preceding page shows an increase, in one year, of seventy-five thousand, three hundred and fifty-two dollars.

STATIONERY & PRINTING.

The Reform orators when in opposition in Ontario did condemn in the most vehement manner the large outlay for printing and stationery, but here is an example which shows how their professions and their practices correspond.

In the year of 1874, in Legislature Department, printing and stationery under

Mr. Mowat cost \$29,875

In the year of 1871, under John Sandfield 13,259

\$16,616

or an increase under Mr. Mowat of sixteen thousand, six hundred and sixteen dollars *in one year.*

INSPECTION OF PRISONS AND ASYLUMS.

There are not a dozen more institutions in Ontario to be inspected at the present time than were in 1877 ; yet the cost of inspecting has more than doubled.

Inspecting in 1877, under Mr Mowat \$11,341

Do. " 1871, under John Sandfield 5,199

\$6,142

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Governor of this Province resides in the same house and occupies the same grounds in Toronto as were used for that purpose in 1871; but the cost of maintenance has increased over fifty per cent.

Government house and Lient-Governor's office cost, in 1877, under Mr. Mowat	\$9,155
Do. in 1871, under J. Sandfield	5,998
	\$3,157

MR. SPEAKER

Under Mr. Mowat receives, per year	\$2,300
Under John Sandfield, received per year	1,450

Increase, per year	\$850
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while the work and duties are precisely the same.

SCHOOLS.

Total school pupils in 1876	502,250
The Government expending	\$524,903
Total school pupils in 1871	489,615
The Government expending	351,306
	173,597

How is this increase of \$173,597 to be accounted for? Only \$70,000 of this huge expenditure was used for common school purposes, the balance eaten up by extra officials, a Board of gentlemen being employed in Toronto, with very large

salaries, who have entire control of the Educational system, making rules and regulations unfitted for a rural population. A monopoly in the printing and publishing of schoolbooks is given to some favored firms, whose prices are most exorbitant; and, as if still further to favor them, this Central Committee are allowed by the Government to make continual changes in the text books.

In old times a Fourth Book sold by retail for 20 cents, but now the price is from 45 to 50 cents. The other books have increased in proportion, while they are neither better bound nor do they contain improved matter. In fact, the whole school system has become more expensive; but we ask, Have the schools improved? are they more efficient?

I do not wish to be understood as saying one word in disparagement of our Public School teachers. There is no class of men more deserving of encouragement and support than they. The qualifications required of them by law necessitates their being men of superior mental ability. Their duties when faithfully performed, are of invaluable service to the future prosperity of the State, and I should be glad to see them placed in a position of comfort and respectability which they are no doubt entitled to. While the Civil Servants of the Government, appointed through political influence, are pampered and overpaid, the Public School Teachers, a far more deserving body of people, are treated with indifference and neglect.

SCHOOL INSPECTION.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Total No. Schools in 1876	5,042
“ “ “ “ 1871	4,566

Increase in number476

Cost of Pub. School Inspection in '76.	\$26,935
“ “ “ “ '71	11,527

Increase under Mr. Mowat \$15,408

This shows an increase of over 125 per cent. in the cost of public school inspection under Mr. Mowat.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

No. High Schools in 1876	104
“ “ “ “ 1871	101

Increase in number..... 3

Cost High School insp'n in 1876	\$8,565
“ “ “ “ 1871	2,999

Increase under Mr. Mowat \$5,566

High School inspection under John Sandfield cost \$29.69 per school, while under Mr. Mowat it rose to \$82.36 per school.

Is not this total increase of nearly twenty-one thousand dollars in the cost of inspecting both High and Public Schools out of all proportion to the work performed?

The Education Depository branch of the Public Service, when Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald was in power, was bitterly assailed by the present occupants of the Government benches as an expensive and useless encumbrance. The object of this Institution was to supply the schools with maps, apparatus and books at a reduced rate; the Government contributing one-half the cost.

This Institution cost in 1876, under

Mr. Mowat	\$58,859
Cost in 1871, under John Sandfield....	39,924

Increased cost under Mr. Mowat \$18,935

In 1876, the Government of John Sandfield supplied books, &c., gratis, to the amount of \$24,359

In 1871, the Government of Mr. Mowat supplied books, &c., gratis, to the amount of 16,683

Difference..... 7,676

So that while nearly nineteen thousand dollars of an increased expense is incurred, the public only receive the benefit of seven thousand, six hundred dollars.

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

2948 prisoners and patients were maintained in the Government prisons and asylums in the year

of 1877, at \$140 per head, or a total cost of \$407,234.

1629 prisoners and patients were maintained in the year of 1871 at a cost of \$171,423, or \$103 per head, shewing under this so-called Reform management, a direct loss to the Province of one hundred and nine thousand and seventy six dollars (\$109,076). Why should this be so? The cost

Mr. Mowat says the reason the expense of his office has increased, was that "he had to write so many more letters and fill up so many more quires of paper with writing." But if Mr. Mowat has had so much more to do, why is it that he and the other members of his Administration are absent from their duties more than half the year, attending to their private business, pleading cases in the law courts for all who will employ them,

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E R R A T A :

ON PAGE 7,

Under the heading "Schools," read "*school population*," instead of "school pupils."

ON PAGE 10,

In the item of books supplied, read, "In 1876 the Government of *Mr. Mowat*" instead of "John Sandfield"; and in the next paragraph, same item, read, "In 1871 the Government of *John Sandfield*" instead of "Mr. Mowat."

ON PAGE 15,

Five lines from the bottom read "1870" instead of "1871."

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IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

In the year 1874, the last year the Local Government had control of this Department, they spent \$134,640, assisting 25,444 immigrants, while in 1871 the cost was only \$29,712, but 25,842 immigrants were assisted. This shows a five-fold increase. How can this be explained? In this way: Mr. Mowat divided over fifty thousand dollars a year amongst some half-dozen political friends whom he had appointed as immigration agents in the old country.

INCREASED COST OF OFFICES.

Mr. Mowat says the reason the expense of his office has increased, was that "he had to write so many more letters and fill up so many more quires of paper with writing." But if Mr. Mowat has had so much more to do, why is it that he and the other members of his Administration are absent from their duties more than half the year, attending to their private business, pleading cases in the law courts for all who will employ them,

or stumping the country making political speeches —while their work is left to be performed by subordinates? But the labors in connection with their offices have not increased; on the contrary, they have diminished in many instances, while the cost is greater.

CROWN LANDS.

No. acres sold in 1877,	
under Mr. Mowat	46,671
Receipts in 1877	\$628,712
Expenses "	\$211,138

No. acres sold in 1871,	
under J. Sandfield	92,272
Receipts in 1871	\$869,585
Expenses "	163,152

Increase in cost under Mr. Mowat..... \$47,986
 So that while the labor of this Department has decreased one-half, the expenses have increased by forty-seven thousand, nine hundred and eighty-six dollars.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Works superintended in 1877 to	
the amount of.....	\$318,827
Salaries paid in 1877, under Mr.	
Mowat.	\$16,702
Works superintended in 1871, to	
the amount of.....	405,783
Salaries paid in 1871, under	
John Sandfield	10,565

Increase under Mr. Mowat \$6,337

How is this? Greater cost and less work performed!

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Mowat makes it his boast that he went into the Government to spend public money. He has done it with a vengeance.

The largest amount expended by John Sandfield was in the year 1871, and amounted to \$1,816,866

But Mr. Mowat spent \$2,940,803 in 1873

Do " " 3,871,649 in 1874

Do " " 3,604,524 in 1875

Do " " 3,740,627 in 1876

Do " " 3,117,413 in 1877

Total in five years \$17,275,016

The ordinary revenue of the Province amounts to about \$2,400,000 per annum, made up of a subsidy and grant from Dominion Government, interest on special and invested funds, sale of Crown Lands and timber limits, and a number of smaller items. Mr. Mowat, therefore, to meet this expenditure, has been obliged during these five years to sell part of the capital of the country upon which this revenue to a certain extent depends. To meet the deficiency in 1877 the public securities have been pawned and notes discounted in banks to the amount of \$725,133.

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Mowat says his Government is only respon-

sible for the current expenditure of each year, and that he should not be charged with the amounts expended on what he claims as capital account. Such sums ought to be deducted from the gross expenditure.

Let us accept this method of computation for the present :

Gross amount expended by John Sandfield in the year 1870..... \$1,580,663

Deduct Refunds..... \$80,313

“ Colonization Roads 50,000

“ Public Works and
Buildings..... 407,734

538,047

Current expenditure, 1870.....\$1,042,616

Gross amount expended by John Sandfield in 1871—the last year of his Government.....\$1,816,866

Deduct Refunds.\$181,044

“ Ottawa Fire Assist. 25,000

“ Cost of Elections... 19,505

“ Public Works - and
Buildings 430,620

“ Colonization Roads 55,409

711,578

Current expenditure, 1871.....\$1,105,288

Under Mr. Mowat's Administration the accounts stand as follows :—

Gross amount expended by Mr. Mowat
in the year 1877..... \$2,568,315

Deduct Refunds..... \$100,682

“ Colonization Roads 77,300

“ Public Works and
Buildings..... 283,577

461,559

Current expenditure, 1877.....\$1,906,756

Gross amount expended by Mr. Mowat
in 1878..... \$2,408,500

Deduct Refunds. \$ 56,148

“ Public Works and

Buildings 298,607

“ Colonization Roads 85,612

440,367

Current expenditure, 1878.....\$1,968,133

How, then, do the accounts stand? The current expenditure for the year 1877 exceeds that of 1871 by the enormous sum of eight hundred and sixty-four thousand, one hundred and forty dollars, and 1878 exceeds 1871 by the enormous sum of eight hundred and sixty-two thousand, eight hundred and forty-two dollars, or a total loss under

this so-called Reform Administration, in two years, of \$1,726,985 !

This question naturally arises in the minds of common sense people, What has the Government of Mr. Mowat done that the people should renew their confidence in his Administration? In what way has he attempted to carry out his *Reform* pledges ?

It is evident the economy promised has resulted in wild and profligate extravagance, for which the people have to pay at the rate of at least six hundred thousand dollars a year for running expenses alone.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

He sacrificed five thousand square miles of valuable timber berths in 1872, selling them for \$119 a square mile, whereas, similar limits the year before, under a different Government, realized \$240 a square mile, which shows a direct loss of six hundred thousand dollars.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LOAN DEBENTURES.

He sacrificed one and a half million dollars of Municipal and Government debentures at a loss of two hundred and forty thousand dollars—sold to a one-horse company in the old country, of which the Treasurer, Mr. Crooks, who conducted the sale, was at that time the Canadian solicitor. That Company has since become insolvent.

CENTRAL PRISON.

They increased the cost of building the Central Prison from \$200,000, the amount which it was contracted for, to \$475,000, in consequence of taking it out of a responsible contractor's hands, and leaving it to be done by day's work.

CROOKS ACT.

Instead of reforming the laws, making them more liberal and just, they have enacted class legislation of the most obnoxious kind, reviving Tory legislation of the days of King Charles, which caused the Rebellion under Cromwell, and was the means of extinguishing a dynasty of kings. One of the chief charges in the impeachment against King Charles was, that he had granted monopolies for the sale of spirits. Is not the Crooks Liquor Act a monopoly of the worst description, taking away one man's means of living and giving it to another? They have appointed Inspectors and Commissioners to carry out this law. In the County of Huron they cost \$2,894 a year, while the license revenue collected for Provincial purposes amounts only to \$2,271. Before this Government came into power, this municipality collected the license fees in the County at a cost of \$300 per annum.

FARMERS' SONS ACT.

This is another specimen of class legislation. What right have they to a vote more than the sons of any other class of citizens, if the parents have

equal property qualification? We want to know, Is it fair, is it just, is it Reform that the son of a blacksmith, the son of a store keeper, the son of a carpenter, or the son of a professional man, who pay the same taxes as a farmer, should be debarred from exercising his franchise? Is there not as much intelligence amongst the villages and towns as is to be found in the rural parts? Why, then, should we have a distinct class? Are we not all equally interested in our common country?

MR. BISHOP.

It is claimed by the friends of Mr. Bishop, that as this is an agricultural county, we should only be represented by a farmer, and therefore he is the only man who should be chosen.

In the first place, Mr. Bishop has no more claim to belong to that class than I have; he owns a farm—so do I; he makes the principal part of his living outside of a farm—so do I. It is only a few years since Mr. Bishop, in company with Mr D. L. Sills, carried on storekeeping in the village of Brucefield, while a large portion of my life was spent exclusively on a farm,

But when a man is sent to Parliament, he goes there not to judge turnips or dig drains, or to be a Professor in an Agricultural College, but to attend to the business of the country; and as the greater part of the business of the Local Legislature consists in the expenditure of a large revenue, his capacity and ability in that respect should be taken into account.

Mr. Bishop has been nearly seven years in Parliament. Can he show an instance during that time when he attempted to stem the tide of ruinous extravagance of the Mowat Government? On the contrary, his name is to be found amongst those members who voted against every reduction. He determinedly upholds the unjustifiable increase of his own salary, claiming that \$800 per session, or, as is the case this year, \$1,600 per annum, is little enough for his valuable services.

But it was never intended that members of Parliament should be hired servants, working from mercenary motives, but men of independent character, placed by the will of the people in a high and honorable position to represent neither the interests of Grangers and business men, neither mechanics nor farmers alone, but to further the prosperity, the welfare and the liberty of all the people of the whole Province.

The pay to members was intended merely as an indemnity, a remuneration for the cash outlay, so that a poor man might not be debarred from seeking a seat in the legislative halls of the country; and will any man presume to say that \$450 is not an ample allowance for a six weeks' stay at the capital—that it is not quite sufficient to support any gentleman in luxurious comfort, and leave a handsome allowance for pocket money?

We are told that no man ought to be elected who does not profess to belong to the Reform

party. But surely something more ought to be required than a blind adherence to party. If a Government professes to be Reform it ought to be economical with the public money; it ought to aim at the most perfect liberty compatible with public safety; it ought to make wise and equitable laws, to be entirely in opposition to class legislation. It is foolish to draw party distinctions in the Local Assembly, as it is merely a County Council with enlarged powers. The questions to be decided in that House are of a different character from those which can be deliberated upon in the House of Commons. We may disagree upon the question of Free Trade and Protection, but at the same time concur in the matter of granting a bonus to a railroad, or in the building of an insane asylum. It is asserted that the Conservative party are not sincere in this view, but facts speak more forcibly than wordy professions. From the year 1867 to the year 1871, the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, a lifelong Reformer, and for many years leader of that party, was at the head of the Ontario Government. Yet during his *regime* he had no warmer supporters than Mr. John Carling, of London, and M. C. Cameron, of Toronto. In fact, Conservatives in and out of the House gave him a cordial and generous support. Why? Because he carried out his professions.

He paid the public servants in a liberal manner for *honest services* performed; not because they were political supporters. He used the public revenues in developing the natural resources of the country,

in the building of useful public institutions, such as the London Lunatic Asylum, the Brantford Blind Asylum, the Penetanguishene Reformatory, and other public works. He built a handsome and commodious residence for the Governor in Toronto and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Belleville. He built excellent roads, bridges and locks, to improve the streams in Muskoka, planned a scheme for draining the swamp lands, and appropriated two hundred thousand dollars for that purpose, set apart one million, five hundred thousand dollars to assist in the building of railroads leading to our wild territories, and after all this expenditure in furthering these valuable public works, accumulated a surplus of nearly four millions of dollars.



in the building of useful public institutions, such as the London Tavern Asylum, the Brompton Blind Asylum, the Brompton Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the Brompton Asylum for the Insane, and other public works. He built a large and commodious residence for the Governor in Toronto and the Bank and Court Asylum at Belleville. He built excellent roads, bridges and locks to improve the streams in Manitoba. He planned a scheme for draining the swamp lands and appropriated two hundred thousand dollars for that purpose, set apart one million five hundred thousand dollars to assist in the building of railways leading to our wild territories, and after all this expenditure he left behind him these valuable public works, amounting to a surplus of nearly four millions of dollars.



ADDENDA.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE YEARS 1871 AND 1877.

	1871	1877
School Population	489,615	494,804
Number of Schools	4,566	5,148
Number High Schools	101	104
Normal School students	174	106
Total expenditure	\$351,306	\$550,984

The people received of these sums as follows:—

To aid common schools	\$178,975	\$251,962
“ High schools	69,986	77,199
“ Library books....	1,650	2,768
“ Maps and apparatus	15,032	20,665

Totals.....\$265,649 \$352,594

The cost of expending these sums cost under the two Governments as follows :

	1871	1877
Public school inspection	\$ 11,527	\$27,904
High “ “	2,999	9,331
Examiners	600	6,577
Education office salaries	12,013	15,800

Carried forward.....\$27,139 \$59,612

	1871	1877
Brought forward.....	\$27,139	\$59,612
Education office contingencies	3,634	5,347
Training teachers	Nil	6,559
Library, maps and apparatus	34,949	59,986
Depository salaries	3,403	5,105
Do. contingencies	1,571	3,202
Museum	3,841	3,944
Journal of Education	2,370	1,513
Normal and Model schools, Toronto, salaries	11,811	18,212
Contingencies ditto	5,977	7,568
Normal school, Ottawa salary	Nil	7,568
Contingencies for ditto	Nil	7,430
Rev. Dr. Ryerson's retiring allowance		4,000
Totals.....	\$94,695	\$190,248

So that 5189 more scholars and three more High Schools entail an additional expense under the leadership of Mr. Mowat, in management alone, in the sum of ninety-five thousand, five hundred and fifty-three dollars. In other words, it takes \$95,000 to distribute \$86,000 to the people. No amount of logic or special pleading can get over these facts.

